NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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HIGHLIGHTS OF CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, NC-SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2002

Workers in the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill metropolitan area averaged \$17.66 per hour during June 2002, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$21.59 per hour and accounted for 51 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$14.27 per hour and represented 37 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$11.78 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 225 firms representing 318,200 workers in the Charlotte metropolitan area, which includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union Counties in North Carolina; and York County in South Carolina. Eighty percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Charlotte metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for nearly 70 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, accountants and auditors averaged \$21.93 per hour; licensed practical nurses, \$16.27; and cashiers, \$7.55. Blue-collar occupations included production supervisors earning \$19.76 per hour, mixing and blending machine operators at \$11.50, and groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm at \$10.25. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$17.77 per hour; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$9.50; and maids and housemen, \$7.99.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Charlotte area averaged \$18.24 per hour and part-timers earned \$11.08. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$19.02 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$13.21. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.75 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$21.77.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such

data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Compensation Survey June 2002 (Bulletin 3115-39). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9450.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC, June 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
I	\$17.66	2.9	\$17.67	3.5	\$17.62	3.8
All excluding sales	17.67	3.1	17.67	3.7	17.65	3.8
White collar	21.59	3.1	22.39	3.7	19.40	4.5
White collar excluding sales	21.92	3.0	22.91	3.7	19.45	4.4
Professional specialty and technical	27.18	3.2	30.63	4.6	22.85	4.2
Professional specialty	26.28	3.9	28.60	6.1	23.89	3.8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.60	4.4	32.67	4.4	_	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	37.30	7.4	37.30	7.4	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	34.66	9.8	34.75	9.8	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	34.66	9.8	34.75	9.8	_	_
Natural scientists	23.21	23.6	_	_	_	_
Health related	26.88	13.5	29.50	16.6	24.31	17.1
Registered nurses	25.16	13.3	29.31	16.7	20.66	.5
Teachers, college and university	31.63	4.9	24.59	3.7	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	23.97	2.9	_	_	24.30	2.7
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	21.74	9.2	_	_	_	_
Elementary school teachers	23.74	.7	25.88	5.3	23.65	.6
Secondary school teachers	24.00	3.7	_	_	23.59	4.0
Teachers, special education	28.06	9.6	_	_	28.06	9.6
Vocational and educational counselors	28.64	7.0	_	_	_	_
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	17.82	4.0	_	_	17.71	4.2
Social workers	17.82	4.0	_	_	17.71	4.2
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c	15.62	7.0	15.63	7.0	_	-
Technical	30.68	6.8	36.03	8.7	14.96	9.1
Licensed practical nurses	16.27	1.1	16.27	1.1	_	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c Engineering technicians, n.e.c	14.14 25.64	10.4 7.8	- 27.66	3.7	12.14	4.4
	20.04		27.00	0.7		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.79	5.5	29.96	6.5	28.87	6.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.65	8.2	33.82	10.0	32.89	5.4
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.69	14.8	-	_	35.69	14.8
Financial managers	35.04	7.6	35.01	7.8	-	_
Administrators, education and related fields	32.01	2.2	-	_	31.69	1.0
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	34.80	11.5	34.80	11.5	_ 20.25	-
Management related	24.47	2.4	25.02	2.7	20.25	8.0
Accountants and auditors	21.93 30.03	4.8 12.7	22.66 30.03	3.8 12.7	_	_
Management analysts Personnel, training, and labor relations	30.03	12.7	30.03	12.7	_	_
specialists	24.39	9.8	_	_	_	_
Sales	17.51	25.3	17.67	25.5	_	-
Sales workers, other commodities Cashiers	9.27 7.55	3.8	9.27 7.51	3.8 3.8	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	14.19	1.7	14.98	2.1	11.56	.7
Secretaries	17.57	3.7	18.72	1.8	12.96	5.7
Receptionists	11.00	9.6	10.95	10.8	_	-
Order clerks	13.70	6.4	13.70	6.4	_	_
Library clerks	11.07	2.0	_	_	11.07	2.0
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.88	7.9	-	_	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.07	2.9	13.14	3.0	_	_
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	12.64	9.5	12.64	9.5	-	-
Dispatchers	15.40	9.0	-		12.74	6.4
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.01	5.4	13.01	5.4	_	_
Stock and inventory clerks Material recording, scheduling, and distribution	12.62	6.7	13.36	4.4	_	_
clerks, n.e.c.	14.68	13.2	14.68	13.2	_	_
General office clerks	11.82	3.6	11.74	6.4	11.91	2.0
Tanahara' aidaa	9.80	1.0	_	_	9.75	.8
Teachers' aides	0.00					

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,1 all workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC, June 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$14.27	3.3	\$14.33	3.4	\$13.07	3.2
	•					
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.65	3.6	17.85	3.7	14.93	9.9
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.48	8.4	_	_	_	_
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	17.20	6.8	_	_	_	_
Industrial machinery repairers	17.18	5.5	17.18	5.5	-	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	17.82	8.3	17.95	8.7	_	_
Electrical power installers and repairers	20.30	8.9	_	_	_	_
Construction trades, n.e.c	_	_	-	_	11.75	4.4
Supervisors, production	19.76	3.1	19.76	3.2	_	-
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.47	10.7	15.47	10.7	-	_
	40.07		40.04	0.4		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.97	6.3	12.94	6.4	_	_
Winding and twisting machine operators	8.71	5.2	8.71	5.2	_	_
Mixing and blending machine operators	11.50	1.0	11.50	1.0	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	16.84	8.9	16.84	8.9	_	_
Assemblers	11.59	8.6	11.59	8.6	_	_
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	12.75	5.6	12.75	5.6	-	_
Transportation and material moving	14.63	5.5	15.09	6.1	11.45	2.1
Truck drivers	15.25	6.2	16.14	7.7	_	
Bus drivers	-			'	9.85	.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.68	6.3	11.68	6.3	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.14	2.2	11.15	2.2	10.90	6.5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	10.25	4.1	11.13	2.2	10.90	0.5
Production helpers	14.71	5.0	14.71	5.0	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	10.91	7.1	10.91	7.1	_	_
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.91	11.2	10.91	11.2		_
					_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	11.73	3.5	11.77	3.6	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	10.74	11.9	10.74	11.9		
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	10.10	2.1	10.10	2.2	10.05	.0
Service	11.78	7.7	10.93	11.2	13.52	4.1
Protective service	16.72	5.3	_	_	16.89	1.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	24.36	8.7	_	_	24.36	8.7
Police and detectives, public service	17.77	2.3	_	_	17.77	2.3
Correctional institution officers	13.09	2.7	_	_	13.09	2.7
Food service	7.79	10.4	7.70	11.7	8.55	1.8
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.50	14.5	5.50	14.5	-	_
Waiters and waitresses	5.44	15.3	5.44	15.3	_	_
Other food service	8.81	12.3	8.86	14.6	8.55	1.8
Cooks	8.42	3.3	8.51	4.2	-	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.55	9.6	- 0.51	-	_	_
Health service	9.60	2.1	9.65	1.7	9.40	7.6
Health aides, except nursing	9.60	5.0	10.15	5.6	9.40	7.6
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.73	2.4	9.50	2.4	3.40	'.0
Cleaning and building service	9.50 8.49	4.7	8.29	5.8	9.11	2.7
Maids and housemen	7.99	3.8	7.99	3.8	9.11	2.7
Janitors and cleaners	7.99 8.34	5.2	8.00	6.5	- 8.95	2.4
Personal service	0.34	3.2	0.00	0.5	8.95 9.64	1.5
1 C13011a1 3C1VICC	_	_	_	_	3.04	1.5

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

2 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilizar economy.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

 $^{^4\,}$ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC, June 2002

	Private industry and State and local government							
Occupational group	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵		
	Mean							
All occupations	\$18.24 18.11	\$11.08 11.79	\$23.95 23.95	\$17.03 17.01	\$17.61 17.85	\$18.78 12.77		
White collar	22.32 22.29	13.76 16.50	<u> </u>	20.89 21.17	21.26 21.99	33.18 -		
Professional specialty and technical	27.57 26.35 32.46 29.79 22.82	21.77 25.28 10.92 - 7.26		24.88 26.28 18.68 29.79 17.51	27.18 26.28 30.68 29.71 9.94	- - - -		
Administrative support, including clerical	14.26	13.53	18.32	13.98	14.27	-		
Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		9.06 - - 10.13 7.97	19.02 22.59 18.87 – 15.80	13.21 16.60 11.73 13.57 10.47	14.45 17.68 13.40 14.48 11.16	11.99 - 11.14 - -		
Service	12.93	7.36	_	10.61	11.78	-		
	Rel			Relative error ⁶ (percent)				
All occupations	2.7 2.9	7.7 8.8	6.6 6.6	3.3 3.5	3.3 3.2	19.1 7.3		
White collar	3.0 2.9	9.9 12.2	- -	3.2 3.2	3.3 3.1	30.3		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	3.0 3.9 7.1 5.5 30.3 1.5	21.9 19.7 2.6 – 2.6 9.3	- - - - 5.1	3.4 3.9 4.9 5.5 25.3	3.2 3.9 6.8 5.5 8.6 1.5	- - - -		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.3 3.6 6.2	8.6 - -	4.9 5.8 1.2	3.8 3.3 7.9	3.5 3.7 6.8	9.4 - 13.1		
Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.7 2.0	2.1 6.3	3.7	7.2 3.9	5.6 2.1	_		
Service	7.4	5.6	_	6.7	7.7	_		

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

 $^{^3}$ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

bonuses. 6 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC, June 2002

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more				
Оссиранопа угоир			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations All excluding sales		\$12.75 13.31	\$18.73 18.51	\$16.13 15.60	\$21.77 21.79		
White collar		13.89 16.13	24.04 23.85	21.35 20.55	26.47 26.58		
Professional specialty and technical	36.03 29.96	23.71 24.58 - 20.62	31.28 29.09 36.58 31.19	23.29 24.55 19.42 31.14	39.58 34.47 49.54 31.22		
Sales Administrative support, including clerical	17.67 14.98	9.13 11.86	27.13 15.52	28.40 14.71	- 16.26		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17.85 12.94	13.57 18.09 9.64 - 9.36	14.47 17.78 13.53 15.02 11.45	13.39 16.84 12.22 14.05 10.86	15.92 19.04 14.97 15.88 12.73		
Service	10.93	8.42	12.36	8.10	_		
		Relat	ive error ⁴ (p	ercent)			
All occupations		8.5 8.2	3.1 3.5	4.8 5.5	3.6 3.5		
White collar	-	7.2 5.8	3.4 3.6	4.3 4.3	5.7 5.7		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	6.1	20.7 18.2 - 6.1 8.5 5.9	4.7 6.8 8.3 6.3 27.1 2.5	6.0 6.5 4.0 8.2 30.5 3.8	3.7 5.7 10.3 7.4 – 2.6		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.4 6.1	7.7 5.2 8.8 – 10.2	3.3 4.4 5.1 6.0 2.4	4.7 6.9 6.7 11.3 4.9	3.2 5.6 3.6 4.3 .9		
Service	11.2	15.6	14.7	4.1	_		

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

 $^{^{3}}$ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

survey sampling and collection.

4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.